PENT-UP

Political Elements Ready There to Explode.

Symptoms of Revolt Against a Tilden Pledge.

Horatio Seymour Calmly Surveys the Situation.

POOH-POOHING HIS OWN CHANCES.

The Republican Party Not Responsible for the "Popular" Corruption.

But the Ship Must be Scuttled to Drown the Rats.

OMENS OF TO-DAY.

UTICA. April 25, 18:6.

The hotels are already full, and there is scrambling for cots in out of the way places. Vestibules and barrooms and street corners are lively with the interchange of ideas. From one dialogue I catch a sentence as fol-

son and attempts to dictate terms to the democratic party is not my man for the Presidency. I don't care

The speaker had a hardy, sunburned face, a big Roman nose and a full grizzly beard that betckened the experience of many fall elections. His black feit hat sat on the back of his head as if his lorehead and eyes defied the need of shade; indeed, the expression of that hat, his coarse garb, his bold attitude, with one elbow thrown back on the bar, the vigorous, careless,

POLITICAL WALT WHITMAN,

semocracy. This yawp could be heard over the mur-nur of all the voices of the hundred men in the room. But the three or four small men who reasoned with him in a deprecatory, besenching way, either had no re-sponse to make to this declaration or they would must be kept a profound secret between him and them. This incident is typical of the whole discussion here on the subject of a pleaged delegation, which is the only topic discussed to any extent. Our friend, enough, only expressed in a popular and forcible style the general objection of thinking democrats to the ex-action of a piedge from the delegates to St. Louis that they will, in any event and on all eccasions, press the candidacy of Mr. Tilden upon the National Convention. This sentiment has a voice that is vigorous and out-spoken and makes itself heard. All the answers are opposed and will greatly disturb the harmony of the Convention. Delegates who have been published as all for Tilden are not for him to that extent, though they would be greatly pleased to see him nominated. Mr. Seymour's name is used in this connection, in a way that he would probably not authorize if consulted. One man said, "There are 75,000 more votes in this State for Horatio Seymour than for Mr. Tilden." HORATIO AND SANUEL

of little Samuel harrows up his soul with inquiries like this:- "Suppose some other State, suppose Wisconsin, should propose Horatio Seymour, what are you going to do with the New York delegation, so tied up that they could not assent to the nomination of the man minated above all others, even though they may no of reasons, they wish to give the expression of their oppo-sition the moral advantage of an unselfish tone and an stitute a ground from which Tilden can be assailed

rflectively, and so they hitch their cause to the name of the most popular man of his party, in the hope thus to get the load of their dissatisfaction dragged up hill.

REMEMBYS OF TILDEN'S STRENGTH.

Some troublesome fellows are inquiring whether this is a Tilden convention or a democratic convention. They say they can understand a piedzed delegation if the programme is Tilden first and the democracy any time, but if a delegation is to go to St. Louis to agree with delegates from other States as to what is wisest and best to be done in the interest of the democracy all over the country they can conceive the probability that Mr. Tilden may be thought of little consequence there, and that for a delegation to stand up and there, and that for a delegation to stand up and support his name at the peril of finding itself at issue with all other democrats is to put the party in this State in a ruinously false position. This is a thought which seems to influence in a great degree those who are to prove the pressure would apply a realize the pressure by fewer of the pressure to find the pressure in fewer of the pressure when the pressure in fewer of the pressure in fewer of the pressure when the pressure in fewer of the pressure in fewer of the pressure in fewer of the pressure when the pressure in fewer of the pressure in fewer of the pressure when the pressure in fewer of the pressure when the pressure in fewer of the pressure in fewe to not openly revolt against the pressure in favor of a pledged delegation, though they are at heart opposed to it. Mr. Tilden is conspicuous as a reformer. His name is associated in the most honorable way with the peded that the canvass will turn in a great degree upon the issue of administrative reform. With a canvass waged on that issue many timid men are afraid to seem indifferent to a demand made of them in the name of a man famous for his reform record. They fear the taunt that they did not do what little they might in favor of reform by supporting to the utmost the name of a democratic reformer. They fear the effect of this taunt in their local divisions. It is taken for granted that if the democrats do not nom-inate Tilden at St. Louis, and if this Convention at Utica does not go to the greatest extreme to secure such action, the republicans will point to this as an evidence of the insincertry of the democrats in regard to reform that they give the cold shoulder to the only man they have whose name is typical of the purpose to secure political purity. Many delegates tear to become responsible before their constituents for such to be the main strength of the movement for a pledged

Utica is one of the handsomest little cities in the country. Rutger street is one of the handsomest streets in Utica; and one of the finest houses in Rutger afreet in thea, and one of the mest bouses in Ruger

I found Governor Seymour, and there we used the
house of the distinguished republican Senator to discuss, in his absence, the impending ruin of the republican party—at least Governor Seymour put the case in
that monstrous way to the lady of the house, who is his sister. In the course of observation on the prospect of parties Mr. Seymour said:—"I recently said that the republican party had lost the confidence of the country and that the democrats had not gained it, and that was not a random phrase, but one that a ems to me to reflect the general relation of the

parties to public opinion."

"But the sanguino democrats view their side of the case more hopefully," I said.

"My view of the hopefulness of the case for the democracy is as bright as theirs," he answered, "but perhaps for a different reason. It seems to me that the leaders of both parties misunderstand the state of

The latter proposition is not true at all. The former is not true in that shape."

CORREPTION AN OLD STORY.

"It is in the direction of the truth, but does not

"It is in the direction of the truth, but does not grasp it, then?"

"The common error is in the assumption, which seems to be at the bottom of so much that is said about the condition of the public service, that all this fraud and corruption has suddenly grown up at the capital, and is now fully exposed and brought to the knowledge of the people for the first time. These corruptions date from the nlose of the war. Frauds and violations of law have been open for years. Though known they were not noted, for the people were indifferent to them. People were so filled with the passion engendered by the war, so absorbed in their purpose to save the Union, that regard for honesty, love of justice, respect for law were like lesser passions overwhelmed by the greater. It is always so, for a people wrought to great fever by a great occasion regard all lesser topics as unworthy attention, and rogues seize the opportunity. Then came the timo of excitement, speculative greed for wealth, a love for extravagance and vulgar display."

"Crédit Mobilier piety and post traderships," I in-

omy grew up overywhere in our country. They de-moralized, more or less, all classes, sil of which is shown by the constant disclosures of bankruptcy and defaications all over the land. Our governments, tive, and in their maiadministration they have reflected errors and demoralizations that begun with the

"You do not then accuse the republican party

are not the vice of a party especially, but the party that was in power reflected them. The people corrupted the officials, who thereupon robbed and wronged the public. Had it been otherwise a change of parties would have brought reiter, but the action of all parties has been the same in this respect. Democrats and re-publicans have floated with the tide and been tainted

"Republican corruption therefore is only more conspicuous because republicans have been most in office."

"Precisely. Look at the social condition of Wash ington. I believe that if any member of the Cabinet in the past ten years had lived within his salary he would have lost caste and consideration. There has been a rage for coarse and vulgar display, utterly at capital. Mr. Belknap did not make corruption. Cor-ruption made him what he is. It laid hold of him with a thousand hands the moment he came within the circle of official patronaga. He did not make it, any more than the weathercook makes the wind which

"But how does this view of the origin of the corruption change the relation to them of the party not in

power is really any better in its nature than the other. It must, therefore, deserve their confidence before it obtains it. It has an opportunity before it, while the party that has been proven corrupt must yield its position. The uprising against corruption is not because the republicans are now worse than before or because their crimes are now first known, but be gives its confidence reluctantly. There have been than Schenck's case, worse conspiracies against per-sonal safety and honor than the safe burglary affair, stupeded by the moral malaria.

"The developments, therefore, that startle the country only do so because virtue and patriotism have been awakened, because the people have had such other devolopments as moral perception and regard for public honor and the name of the country. In this changed phase of the public mind all will be called upon to do phase of the public mind all will be called upon to do
their duty. The public men of wealth or those representing large interests will no longer be tolerated in
their policy of neutrality between right and wrong in
politics, and there will be a just contempt for those
men of business who are so much wanting in self-repart or interest in politics."
THE PROPER REPORMING THEMSELVES.

senses. They are opening their eyes to abuses which, though patent for years, they did not note. I am firm in the faith that the beginning of the second century of higher scale of merit and patriotism. I believe the American people are reforming themselves, and we can have no other reforms of any value. Our governments will be all right when the people are virtuous, patriotic

"From this point of view, then, one of the great advantages of the democracy is that they were not in power in the national administration during the years of the prevalence of this moral malaria."

power, would not have been corrupted in the times we have seen, especially if I am correct in the opinion that the corruption in the government came from the people themselves; but it is true that if the democracy had been in power and adhered to its own political had been in power and adhered to its own political principles, these very principles would have shut the doors of the Treasury against it. The greater corruptions of the republican party have grown around the enormous outlays of the public money, which, as the democracy hold, the government has no right to make. But the democrats have not been in power, and they will succeed to power for that resson. They are not entangled as the republicans are in the acts of the past. They can, as the republicans cannot, make the needful thorough changes in every department that has become worm-caten with fraud. The republicans can no more change the 80,000 place-holders who make throughout the country the organization of the party than a man can change his skeleton. They cannot, if than a man can change his skeleton. They cannot, if they wish, meet the demands of the public. They have lost the confidence of the people and cannot re-gain it at this time. Some of them are trying to save themselves by turning State's evidence and going back on those they have upheld so many years. This policy may save from punishment, but it never gains honor."

'The republicans, then, can scarcely present a candi-date good enough to win with?"
"I believe that many leading republicans wish to others are housest and patriotic, but they must go out of power before they can reform their organization. They must scuttle the ship and drown the rats. After time it may be raised again and be made of service to

"It is the course of events, therefore, that co-ope-

rates with the democrats."
"Yes; but they must not make the mistake of founding their claim to power merely on the misconduct of others. In ordinary times that would do, for only change would be necessary; but now there is distrust of men and parties. They must not only show that others are wrong, but that they are right in their views and purposes. Their purposes must be evidently and unmistakably public and patriotic. They must bring forward good men. They must not criticise others so much that they forget to look to themselves. The confidence of the people is not to be gained by political strategy. It may be gained by a party which proves that it is in harmony and sympathy with the revived moral tone of the nation."

PUBLIC ISSUES—PRESENT AND PUTURE.
"As to the issues, there seems to be some difference

the point upon which the canvass will turn. The currency question will be involved in it, but the discussion

administration of the government, good sense in law-makers and patriotism do not all grow out of good money. The people are anxious for relief from taxabrought upon the American character; anxious for a return to the honor, honesty and patriotism of the better days of the Republic, and during the coming years they will think and talk and act upon these

"Well, Mr. Seymour, as to good men, there are a great many candidates before the country." "Yes, a great many. Some of the republican candi-tates remind me of the happy phrase of a farmer. He and easer manner, inquired, 'Do you suppose I can reach town by noon!' 'Why, yes,' said the farmer, tranquilly, 'if you don't drive too last.' Some of the republicans are exceedingly anxious and likely to drive

"But as to democratic cendidates?"

"As to them, the West and the South seem likely to have their own way. They are in sympathy. In fact, if we consider their relations to the Mississippi River, they are one people and they will naturally agree upon a candidate satisfactory to themselves. It is perhaps only in their failure to agree on one of their own men, in the disputes of the friends of rival favorites, that the nomination can come to the East."

"But I have heard to-day some strong declarations for Seymour."

"But I have heard to-day some strong declarations for Seymour."
"Well, that does not mean that I am in the race. It is only a kindly expression of some of my friends and neighbors. It is their compliment to me personally, and must not be regarded as politically significant. It is like throwing a rose bud on one's grave, which does not assume that a man is a live man, but a dead man. Every boy be lieves that every one one cles who looks at his sweetheart is desperately in love with her and is himself uneasy accordingly. But the little courtesies of some of my neighbors toward me must not be misinterpreted in that way by the friends of those who are really candidates."

and Mr. Morrissey, with a large number of delegates from all sections of the State, have taken rooms at Bagg's Hotel.

THE CANAL RINGSTERS.

Monroe, Oswego, Cayuga, Madison, Jefferson and two or three other counties of the State were represented at an early hour of the day. These are de Canal Ring districts, and a stranger passing through these knots of excited men would imagine that Tilden had not a single friend in the Convention. Denunciation and bitter criticism of the Governor's acts permeate the entire tone of discussion. Tammany Hall delegates are not bebindhand in the onsiaught. They do not disguise in the slightest manner their teching of opposition to Mr. Tilden. Of course the action of these men is entirely guided by the orders they have received from their leader, Mr. John Kelly. Not one of them dare acknowledge that his sout is his own. The speech of Mr. Kelly before the State Committee at Albany, in opposition to a piedged delegation, sounded the key note for their future action. It is a singular spectacle. The alliance of Tammany with the Canal Ring thieves as an effort to crush Mr. Tilden is canvassed by independent democratic virth feelings of great mortification. It is looked upon as a runous step in the opening of the democratic Presidential campaign. Dock Dennison, of Syracuse, one of the leading canal contractors, is also here, but keeps remarkably quiet. Ex-centor Lanning, ex-assemblyman Johnson and others, who made a light against the Governow's canal policy in the last Legislature, argue openly in opposition to the piedge system. They vigorously advocate the claim of Horatio Seymour for the Presidency. Judge Church comes next in line of promotion from their standpoint. The plan evidently appears to be to push either of these distinguished gentlemen to the front and fight Mr. Tilden benind their backs. But, as a New York local statesman might eloquently remark, "The thing won't wash." The mass of respectable delegates see the game, and will fight it down when the Convention assenties.

BAY STATE REPUBLICANS.

THE SELECTION OF DELEGATES TO CINCIN-NATI-BRISTOW GAINING STRENGTH FROM BLAINE'S WEAKNESS—THE BURAL CANDIDATES

There is a lively interest, mingled with a multitude of uncertain speculations, over the Republican State Convention which is to be held here to morrow, for the surpose of choosing delegates at large to the approach ing Presidential nominating convention at Cincinnati.
It is a new departure for the politicians of either party attributed to administration intrigue, m mons, in order that the Custom House Navy Yard crowds might more readily and con. veniently participate in the proceedings of the body When the Convention was called, some weeks ago there was a lingering hope that it might possibly be

Express their disgust and indignation in the Convention.

I doubt if even the acts of the Convention will be anything like a fair expression of the preference of the Massachusetts republicans for the successer of tieneral Graut Conking and the other candidates brought forward in other parts of the country are scarcely ever mentioned in the Eastern States, but it does not necessarily imply that the New England delegates would be hostile to the New York Senator if he loomed prominently and formidably at Cincinnati Blaine, by the vigorous wire-pulling of himself and Irlends, has obtained quite a stronghold here; but it is no secret that some of his followers are inclined toward Bristow, since the Matoe statesman has shown himself so fardy in meeting the charges about his connection with the railroad rings in the flush days of Credit Mobilier. The moral support of Massachusetts would be useful for Binine just at this critical juncture and it is among the probabilities that he will get such support indirectly. By this I mean that the four delegates at large, who are to be chosen, will not be pledged to the support of any particular candidate, but they will, nevertheless, be ardent and enthusiastic supporters of the expression.

for the Presidency will be selected at the Convention to-morrow.

THE CANDIDATES FOR DELEGATES.

The friends of both Blains and Bristow held preliminary meetings this evening to arrange for the work ahead and discuss be merits of the men who shall be selected to represent the State at Concinnait. The Blaine party will present for delegates Governor Rice, Judge E. Rockwood Hoar, of Concord; General Cozgswell, of Salem, and Edward Learned, of Pittsfield, and the Bristow ticket which will be offered will bear the names of Alexander H. Bullock, of Worcester; Richard H. Dana, Jr., of Cambridge; President Chadbourno, of William's College, and Rev. James Freeman Clarke, of Boston.

THE METHODIST SUPPORT.

The latter ticket is universally admitted to be the strongest, and the fact that Mr. Bullock's name appears upon it is an indication that the New York conference next May is an undisquised movement in favor of Bristow. The Committee on Resolutions will be of a Bristow complexion, compressing such men as J. Russell Lowell, Freeman Clarke and J. M. Forbes.

The Convention will meet at Tremont Temple at moon, and will be presided over by Speaker Sanford of the House of Representatives.

The state of the s and anti-Tammary deleganes. It is a since question of the content of the content

OBITUARY.

BABNEY WILLIAMS.

Mr. Barney Williams, the popular and genial Irish comedian, died at his residence, No. 41 East Thirty-eighth street, at half-past one o'clock yesterday aftern Six weeks ago he was seized with an attack of ple pneumonia. This disease, after two weeks, yielded the treatment of his physician, Dr. Waiter M. Fle ing, but was succeeded by cerebral anamin—a loss of circulation of blood about the brain. When this trouble set in Mr. Williams became an almost unconble maniac, and it took absolute force to him in his bod. He raved day night, with lucid intervals of a few min-utes' duration, when he would call his family around him, and converse with them kindly and intelligently. A consultation of physicians was held three weeks ago, at which Drs. Van Buren, James R. Wood, Flint, Clymer and Fleming were present, and it was their unanimous opinion that if the patient did not recover in a very short time meningitis or paralysis strokes of paralysis yesterday—a slight one at four o'clock in the morning and another at nine o'clock, after which time he lay perfectly unconscious, in a completely comatose state, till the hour of his death. completely comatose state, this the nour of his death.

During his last hours all his immediate family and the greater part of his relations were at his bedside, and, kneeling down, gave the responses to the prayers for the dying, which were read by Rev. Father Henry McDowell, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Agnes, who attended Mr. Williams through his illness and prepared him for his last change by all the rites of the Church. Among those present at his deyears, Mrs. Williams' mother, Mrs. Pray; his mother, his two sisters Mrs. Manus Kelley and Mrs. Clara Evans; Mrs. Williams' brother-in-law, Mr. George Browne, and his old friend Hon. William E. Robinson. Shortly

and his old friend Hon. William E. Robinson. Shortly after his death Judge John R. Brady and Rev. Thomas Bucey called at the house. Mr. and Mrs. Florence, who were playing an engagement at Boston, were immediately telegraphed for and were expected to arrive in this city last night.

It is only thrity-five years since the good people of this city first had offered for their favor the Irishman on the stage as a specialty. Of course there were Irish characters in all sorts of old dramas, but starring in Irish characters was har lify known. Tyrene Power was the first to unfertake it, and he succeeded in domesticating the feature which has ever since in various forms been a strong element in our theatrical entertainments. Power first gave us the Irishman as a rational being; not long afterward John Brougham showed that he night also be a gentleman; and later still blon Boucleaut has raised him from the whiskey still and the peat fire to the regions of chivalry and poetry. Poor Power sailed away in the ill-starred steamship President, in March, 1841, and neither he nor the ship have ever been heard from. Genial John Brougham still remains faithful to his many New York Irlends, and Mr. Boucleault is in Eugland, where he proposes to give John Buil his items about Ireland and her grievances.

Barney Williams will probably be remembered as the last conspicuous representative of the traditional Irishman—the ragged, reckles, whiskey drinking, ignorant,

THE STATE CAPITAL

A Money Relief for the Emigration Commissioners.

THE COUNTY TREASURERS' BILL

Equalization of Taxes and As sessments.

ALBANY, April 25, 1876. The fact that several of the democratte Senators and a large number of the members of the lower house are delegates to the Utica Convention acted to-day as a the afternoon were so intent upon getting their carpe behind were so unwilling to do anything like work probabilities at Utica, that it was quite impossible to make things go smoothly. However as on Friday last the Assembly had decided to make the Ogden bill for

THE RELIEP OF THE ENIGRATION COMMISS special order at noon to-day even the most unwi show of work. The bill afforded the speculative phil and Mr. Muller, of New York, took a firm stand in of \$200,000 was an absolute necessity, in order that the reign of the "runners" should not again be inaugurated with all its vile forms of viliany and outrage. Mr. Mul-

At the close of Mr. Muller's remarks Mr. Ogden moved that the blank in the bill be filled up by insert-ing \$200,000. Mr. Sloan attempted to have this motion so amended that the appropriation by the State should be contingent upon a failure of Congress to make an appropriation; but finally, after some debate, modified his amendment so that no moneys should be paid under the act after Congress shall have made an appropria-tion. Thus amended the bill was ordered to a third

The bill, which passed the Senate some time ago, requiring county treasurers to deposit the funds of their respective counties in designated banks, the interest on the funds to be credited to the county, was fully discussed in the Assembly. After being amended so that

regulated by a very stringent special law, as well as the counties of Albany, Columbia, Rensselaer, Cattaraugus, Kings and Sullivan, from the operations of the bill it was progressed. One of the members during the, discussion declared that the opposition made to the bill was prompted by influences exerted by the county treasurers' ring. Mr. Ogden, of Brook-lyn, a man whose honesty and pureness of character dignant over this charge in view of the fact that he had

are beyond the reach of even suspicion, was very indignant over this charge in view of the fact that he had announced that he was opposed to the bill in toto, and he denied that his action was influenced by any other motive than a sense of duty and right. Mr. Graham, who let slip the declaration about the treasurers ring, made an egragious blunder when he attempted to drag such a member as Mr. Ogden into the gradually growing circle of members who do not look upon rings with an unfavorable eye.

A certain member of the Assembly does not like the way the New York correspondents talk about the honorable members, whose actions sometimes do not look as honest as other members. He has threatened, it is said, if he cannot get even in any other way with the correspondents he will horsewhip them. This certainly would be a big job; and I doubt, Judging from what I have been able to see of the member in question since the opening of the session, whether he has brains sufficient to discern the difference between a good and a had horsewhip. It is an old threat this horsewhipping of newspaper men by fellows who do not relish the outspoken course of the newspapers, and it amounts to very little. Newspaper men are generally able to take pretty good care of themselves, and when it comes right down to pistole and coffee for two the horsewhip bullies very often find out that the coffee is not all on one side.

The Mall-Road Committee afraid that the Railroad Gommittee refuse to ask for one. Killian has not yet asked for the appointment of that committee he was so determined to have the Speaker appoint over six weeks ago. Is the committee afraid that the lacts will come out if an investigation is held?

RQUALIZATION OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

The bill to provide for the correction and equalization of taxes and assessments was amended on its passage in the Senate, providing that pending the review of any assessment, or pending any proceeding for the correction of any alleged illegal or erroneous assessments the collection of any t